Saturday Night

January 22, 1955 • 10 Cents

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LOIS SMITH AND DAVID ADAMS: Family Affair (Page 4).

The Front Page

Whenever there is a ruckus in a Canadian prison, and news of it leaks out, someone is appointed to investigate and make a report. The investigator is always a senior official of the penal administration involved in the trouble; the report may never be made public in its entirety, and even the fragments seldom appear until most people have only a hazy recollection of what started the inquiry in the first place. This is the usual procedure followed by both federal and provincial authorities, and it isn't good enough.

When prisoners rioted recently at Headingley jail in Manitoba, the provincial Government promptly ordered a committee to hold an inquiry—with Sheriff Kyle, inspector of jails for Manitoba, as the chairman. We do not doubt that Mr. Kyle is a man of the greatest integrity, but it is too much to ask him to be completely unbiased in his investigation of the fuss at Headingley, just as it is too much to ask the Commissioner of Penitentiaries to make an impartial inquiry into outbreaks at Collins Bay or some other federal prison. These men have a heavy responsi-

ISRAEL AND ISOLATION
By Max Freedman: Page 7

"Thanks for the Red Carpet" said Goldie

"BUT I KNOW it's not for me; it's for what I represent," said the friendly lion modestly. "After all, I'm just a symbol for an ale that's already been welcomed everywhere!"

"You mean *Molson's Golden Ale?*" said the chief greeter.

"Naturally," agreed Goldie. "That's what has made me a welcome guest wherever a *lighter, smoother, dryer* ale is preferred."

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Like it light? You'll choose Molson's Golden! Flavour conscious? Let the Molson Golden Ale lion be your guide!

MOLSON'S GOLDEN ALE

Molson's GOLDEN ALE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

bility for the way jails are run, and cannot help but be special pleaders when any doubt is cast on the soundness of their administration—and the public tends to blame the top administrators when jailed criminals kick over the traces.

There is bound to be trouble in even the best-regulated prisons; the people in them would not be there had they been willing to accept the rule of law. And the men who run the prisons do difficult, thankless jobs, often for meagre wages. But our penal system is still pretty primitive; it is wasteful of human and material resources; and there will be no substantial improvement as long as society remains indifferent to the need for constructive reform. There is seldom anything to shake that indifference in the reports produced by prison officials who have sought the causes of trouble in their own institutions. These authorities get themselves all wrapped up in the details of jail routine; their vision seems to stop at the kitchen, the library and the exercise yard.

If any lasting good is to come from the inquiries, they must be carried out by persons who have no personal involvement in penal administration. That governments do not appoint such independent investigators can be due only to bureaucratic inertia.

Freedom to Walk

MOST OF North America's big cities have bylaws prohibiting the fine and exciting practice of jaywalking, and these are generally enforced with increasing severity during the dark winter months. It comes as a surprise, then, to learn that in the biggest city of all, New York, the pedestrian not only is free to step off a curb anywhere at any time but, statistically, stands as good a chance of reaching the opposite curb in one piece as his counterpart in more regimented communities. It may be, of course, that the anti-jaywalking regulations are designed to protect not the lives of pedestrians but the tempers of motorists. A dead voter, after all, isn't nearly so noisy as the live citizens caught in a traffic jam caused by his demise.

Changes and Growth

"I HAVE three main interests," Mr. Kenneth Lindsay told us the other day when we managed to corner him between his speaking engagements and conference sessions (he was in Toronto attending a conference of headmasters of independent schools), "international affairs, government and education and sometimes they overlap. For instance, I've just come from the College of Europe at Bruges. That's the college that has five students from every country west of the Iron Curtain for a post-graduate year.

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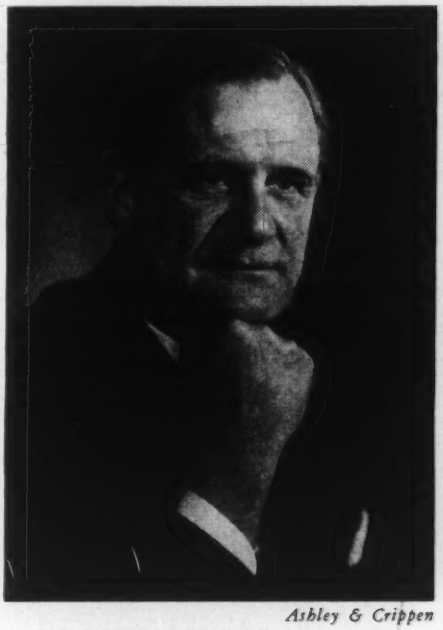
The course is entirely European in context and has French and English as its two languages. I was there for a week observing and lecturing. There was quite a lively discussion among the students on the subject of 'After the Paris agreements, what next?' The students were most anxious for a quick follow-up, for Britain and France to get together. I also had a look at the Council of Europe at Strasbourg, the Assembly at Luxembourg, and the University of Geneva."

Mr. Lindsay's career in government and education has also overlapped, for during part of the time he was a member of the British House of Commons (12 years as representative of Kilmarnock in Scotland



Ashley & Crippen

KENNETH LINDSAY: Revolution.

and five years as member for the English Universities), he was virtually in charge of education, as Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Education from 1937-40.

"I've seen the growth and changes in English education from the inside," he said. "We've had a revolution in it and like all English revolutions, it's been a gradual one. The biggest single change is that all education after age 11 is secondary and free. Then we've got about 300,000 young workers between 15 and 18 years of age doing what I like to call 'earning and learning', a system of part-time education which works out very well. At the University level we've got a system of grants so extensive that there's nothing like it anywhere else. Our university enrolment has risen from about 49,000 to 83,000 since the war and over 75 per cent of these students will be receiving assistance from the state. Basis of entrance is entirely on merit. Thus the wastage at the university level is considerably less than in Canadian or American universities. Actually it's under nine per cent. About 60 per cent of all a British university's money comes from the state through the University Grants Committee, which is about 35 years old now and gives something like £20 million a year, with no questions asked. The Committee is not a political body."

Barred Subversion

THE TAVERN keepers of New Jersey will live to regret their decision to report all instances of subversive talk heard in their establishments. Will their erstwhile patrons be content to sit in silent contemplation of beer glasses? There will have to be silence, because the talk in taverns can be little but subversive, an outpouring of beefs against the boss, the wife, the government, in the congenial companionship of fellow sufferers. Will the New Jersey tipplers now gather in conspiratorial groups on lonely corners or in dim alleys to cleanse themselves of their resentments? We fear there is going to be a dark brew in New Jersey, unless the tavern keepers go back to swallowing confidences with their ale.

Placing the Blame

THE MOST long-suffering of industrialists must surely be the car manufacturers. Week after week they listen to all sorts of people, from politicians to pencil salesmen, blame them for building the kind of vehicles that people want, and what can they say in return? That a car doesn't get messed up until some person mishandles it? That the people who issue licences to drivers are more interested in the fees they collect than in making sure that the applicant is fit to drive? That streets and highways are still being built for horse-and-buggy traffic?

Typical of the criticism being aimed at the manufacturers was the statement made to the Ontario Chamber of Commerce a couple of weeks ago by the Thorold Board of Trade: "More attention should be applied to automobile engineering and less to what can only be termed frivolous feminine foibles in design". Annual improvement in the performance and appearance of cars is blandly ignored. What the manufacturers must do, apparently, is to produce a vehicle so armored on the outside and padded on the inside that some accident-prone idiot can bounce it off trees and emerge with nothing worse than a higher pulse rate.

Let's be honest about it. The modern automobile is a fine piece of machinery, carefully designed and expertly built. It will be improved in the future, just as it has been in the past, but it will never be fool-proof as long as it is operated by

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fools. Accidents these days are rarely caused by some deficiency in the car, but are the result of the carelessness, stupidity or lack of skill of the driver. If we honestly want to do something about cutting down the dreadful number of accidents, we must start not with the vehicle but with the person handling it. Let's start picking on the people who use the cars and those who set the conditions for that use, instead of trying to shift the blame to the men who are turning out a pretty good product.

The Lifting Fog

THERE SEEMS to be a lot of weeping and wailing about the statement by an anonymous reviewer in the Literary Supplement of the *London Times* that Canada has no novelists and few poets and that the book reviewers, well-meaning incompetents, are to blame. We cannot see why Canadians should be too perturbed. It is only recently that a goodly number of English critics discovered that books were actually being printed in North America. We must give them time to catch up with what has been happening to the colonies. After all, when a fog envelops England, it is still the Continent that is isolated.

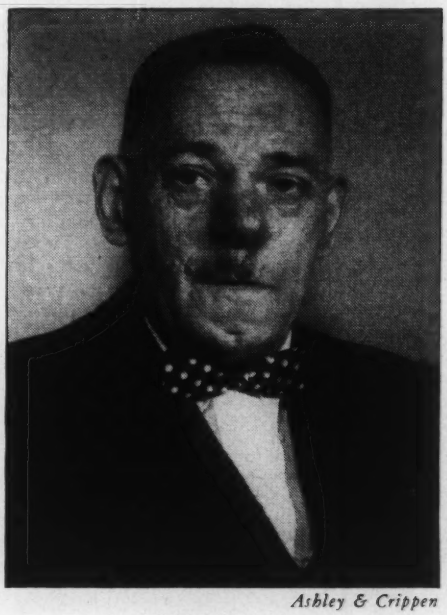
Home for Fish

THE YOUNG Canadian Aquaria Society has started 1955 with an ambitious project—the building of Canada's first big, fully equipped aquarium. The campaign to raise the $600,000 needed for the building was started a couple of weeks ago, and we went to talk about it with W. L. Whitern, who is president of the Society, manager of the campaign, and a Fellow of the British Zoological Society.

"The decision to form the Society was made in November, 1951," Mr. Whitern said. "The basic idea was to advance the educational aspect of the hobby of keeping and breeding fish but in such a form that the average hobbyist could understand even though he did not have a background of biology or ichthyology. The Society was incorporated under Dominion charter as a non-profit company a year ago. The aquarium, of course, has been our big dream for years, as the first of several that can be built across Canada. We started planning it in 1952. Obviously, it will be a tremendous tourist attraction, but this is only a superficial aspect as far as the Society is concerned. It will have a permanent and increasing value in the fields of education and research. It will house native as well as tropical fish, there will be a research laboratory, films will be produced for visual education and so on."

Dr. Norman Scollard, a veterinary surgeon and curator of Toronto's Riverdale Zoo, joined us. "The aquarium will be built on land adjoining the Zoo," he said. "It will not have any connection with the city, which owns the Zoo, but will be owned and operated by the Society. It will be maintained by the revenue from visitors, sale of publications and sale of tropical fish which will be bred by the Society for the wholesale trade. Canada, you know, is really a backward country, where zoos and aquariums are concerned. Any profits will go into a trust fund for the building of aquariums in other Canadian cities."

"This is the first time the Society has made an appeal for public support," Mr. Whitern, who has been in the advertising



Ashley & Crippen

W. L. WHITERN: Big dream.

business for the past 20 years, pointed out. "We have been self-supporting. So will the aquarium be, after we get it built."

We also learnt a good deal about the ways of fish in captivity, and we left with the golden rule for the care of tropical species: one gallon of water for each inch of fish.

Tourists (*Cover Picture*)

WHEN THE National Ballet Company started its winter tour this week (visiting St. Catharines, Hamilton, Brantford and Kitchener), it had a new work in its repertoire, Anthony Tudor's rowdy *Offenbach in the Underworld,* and a contract with the big William Morris theatrical agency. It was the first time, the agency said, that it "has undertaken to handle the engagements of a major ballet company". Thus fortified, the company could look forward to a tour that by the end of March will take it to Montreal, several cities in Ontario, and Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Philadelphia, New Haven, Hartford and New York in the United States.

Dancing leading roles in the Tudor ballet will be a young husband and wife who have won enough critical acclaim to be called Canada's first family of the ballet. They are Lois Smith, of Vancouver, and David Adams, of Winnipeg, and together they are one of the reasons for the expanding strength and reputation of the National Company. With their fullest powers as dancers still to be developed, they have ability that is more than mere competence and a versatility that enables them to move smoothly from *Giselle* to *Lilac Garden, Swan Lake* to *Offenbach.*

Change of Mind

THE FEDERAL Government apparently cannot make up its mind about public works. Last year, Works Minister Winters was saying that building projects by the government really did not do much to reduce unemployment, because most of the heavy work in construction was done by machines. But now the Government, accused by critics in and out of Parliament of being indifferent to the plight of the jobless, has announced that it intends to start all sorts of public works —to reduce unemployment, of course. The Government has maintained a discreet silence about Mr. Winters's arguments of last year, but they are just as strong now as they were then; the machines are being used just as much as they were in 1954. The announced program is merely a substitute for more creative thinking and action by cabinet ministers.

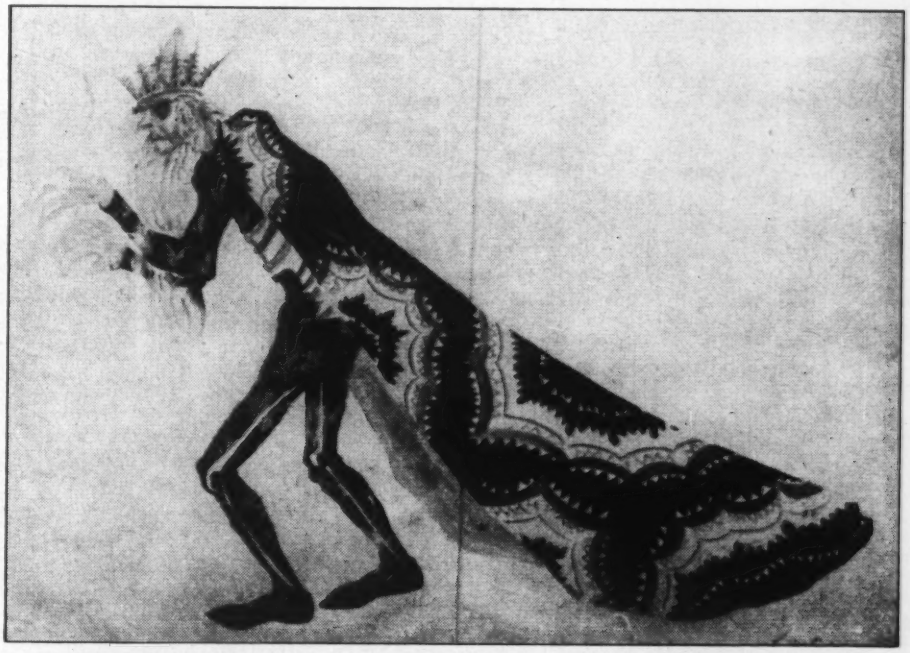
Taste and Homes

MOST PEOPLE cannot afford to be choosy about the houses they buy or build. The cost of housing being what it is, they have to settle for the dismal little boxes that are bunched together in mass-produced suburbs. But there is no such restraint on the interior decorating and furnishing, and what they put into their homes depends almost entirely on their own taste. Now an advertising consultant (female) has criticized the manufacturers and retailers of furnishings for encouraging homemakers to buy what they like instead of telling them "what they ought to like"; she is pained because most women "are really living in shudderingly bad homes". But what is important in a home — warmth and comfort, even if it be comfortable vulgarity, or obedience to what some self-appointed arbiter of good taste has decreed? A home, after all, is not an opinion or product produced for others but a private arrangement for personal living.

Ballet Show Honors Great Impresario

Designs for Diaghilev Productions Shown in Britain

Sergei Pavlovitch Diaghilev (1872-1929) is famed as the father of modern ballet. A great exhibition of designs for his productions was shown recently in Edinburgh and London. Among the exhibits was Michael Larionov's costume for "Reynard the Fox".



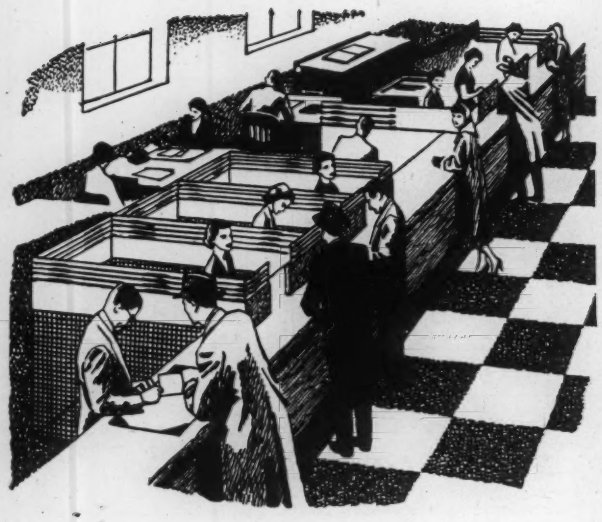
Most Diaghilev productions appeared first in Paris, the city where he introduced modern Russian painting, music and ballet. Born in Novgorod, Diaghilev's mission was to bring Russian art to the West. For more than 20 years he was a leader of European culture. Among his brilliant theatrical designers was Natalia Gontcharova who designed the above costume for "Kostchev" from "L'Oiseau de Feu". Gontcharova also designed sets for "Le Coq d'Or" (1914). Gontcharova based many designs on the peasant art of Russia and Persia.

Jose-Maria Sert designed these costumes for the pas de deux *in "Cimarosiana" (1920), a ballet for which Cimarosa wrote the score and Leonide Massine created the choreography. To produce his ballets, Diaghilev employed the world's finest dancers, musicians and painters. Anna Pavlova, Vaslav Nijinsky, Michel Fokine and Tamara Karsavina were among his stars. Ravel, Stravinsky, de Falla and Richard Strauss composed music for him, and his sets were designed by Picasso, Derain, Rouault, Matisse and Miro.*

Miller Services

Diaghilev's first designer was Leon Bakst (1866-1924). Bakst mounted such shows as "Schéhérazade", "Salomé", "Daphnis et Chloe", "Le Spectre de la Rose", and "L'Après-midi d'un Faune". Bakst was a master of color. This costume is one for "Schéhérazade".

How Banking keeps pace...



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THE BANKS SERVING YOUR COMMUNITY

In Spiritual Isolation Israel Becomes Bitter

By MAX FREEDMAN

I CANNOT PRETEND to discuss the problems and destiny of the Middle East with the distant detachment of a neutral observer. Israel holds some of my urgent loyalties. But I have never believed that the success of Zionism can be obtained by injustice to the Arab states, or by favors unfairly won from the Western Powers. My method of argument will carry its own certificate of candor. All I ask, in Burke's phrase, is that no one should condemn a reasonable argument because it has nothing but its reason to commend it.

In recent months a change has taken place in American policy towards the Middle East. It has been a quiet change. No debate has stirred Congress or divided the nation. Indeed, Mr. Dulles will deny that any new policy is being applied. Yet the Arab states, out of their gratitude, and Israel, out of its anxiety, will be equally swift to testify that a change has occurred.

Israel believes that the United States, in co-operation with Great Britain, has entered upon a program that disturbs the balance in the Middle East and increases the hazards to Israel's security. This view is rejected by the State Department. It believes, on the contrary, that it has taken measures, long overdue, to restore a balance tilted dangerously in favor of Israel.

The memory of the Arab world still quivers with inflamed indignation at the defeat, unexpected yet decisive, of all its arms by the solitary strength of Israel. Even now Israel's military power remains the dominant fact of the Middle East. Why should Israel resent or fear the help now being given the Arab world? Does it want the Arab states, weak and embittered, to tempt Russia into snatching some easy victories by a new gesture of aggression? Does not Israel know that Russia's growing power in the Middle East carries a threat to its own safety?

In building new ramparts of security in the Middle East, the State Department insists that it is not discriminating against Israel; rather is it increasing the ability of this threatened area to resist the encroachments of Soviet power.

The sincerity of this view, held with stubborn tenacity by Mr. Dulles and his principal advisers, can be denied only by those who are remote from the currents of opinion in Washington. Mr. Dulles will not easily be made to swerve from his new theme. He believes that he can atone for his rather blemished record elsewhere by a resolute approach to the Middle East. American policy in Asia suffers from serious differences with Great Britain. American policy in Europe has provoked the open reproaches of France, only recently hushed in the silence of enforced compromise. But American policy in the Middle East is sustained by the consistent support of Britain and France. Here is the one area in which the three Western Powers are largely agreed both on objectives and on methods. Strengthened by this unity, Mr. Dulles is inclined to feel aggrieved at Israel's criticism, to vanish into an ambiguous cloud of doubtful rhetoric when asked to give a plain answer to Israel's complaints, and to trust that time and necessity will bring Israel into reluctant compliance with the new state of affairs.

Amid all these charges and complaints there is some danger that Israel's case will be obscured or misrepresented in the public mind. Nothing could be more removed from the truth than the insinuation that Israel resents, and wishes to delay, the closer association of the Arab states with the Western world. The statements of Israel's leaders will be searched in vain for any protest against an honorable partnership linking the Arab world to the larger interests of the free world. Israel objects not to a Western alliance with the Arab states but to the present alliance, which rests upon deliberate discrimination against Israel. The best proof of this discrimination is that Israel, and Israel alone, is being excluded from the system of security now being contrived for the Middle East. That fact is fundamental to the whole discussion and requires further analysis.

It would be difficult, perhaps impossible, to find any other state in recent history whose security is exposed to so many hazards as now threaten Israel; certainly no parallel exists in any other area in the world today. Her borders are ringed by neighbors whose language of hatred and insolence has long eclipsed the permissive severities of diplomacy. The rulers of the Arab world, with rooted inflexibility and envenomed suspicion, have rejected all Israel's overtures, no matter how sincerely offered, and have refused to transform the frozen rancors of the armistice into the creative hopes of a genuine peace settlement. Instead, they have hardened the rigors of their economic boycott against Israel; they continue to treat the grievous suffering of the Arab refugees as a pawn in their diplomacy rather than as a problem that demands more merciful adjudication; they challenge and deny Israel's right to develop its own water resources, and they support Egypt's long-continued defiance of the United Nations in closing

Keren Hayrsod

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Nothing but the military power embodied in Israel's independence restrains these Arab states from hurling themselves upon a neighbor whose existence they treat with contempt, but whose strength compels their reluctant respect. This verdict is not based upon a braggart surmise; it is only a prudent assessment of present realities.

This, then, was the outlook when the State Department began its new experiment in the Middle East. Israel was the only democracy in the whole region; it was the only state whose military strength had been certified by the test of battle; it was exempt from the chronic weaknesses of a feudal economy, which tempt Russia's greed and awaken her lust for conquest; Israel could walk only in the path of freedom and it asked nothing more than to carry its share in defence of the free world. Yet Israel alone was barred from the pact of regional security proposed for the Middle East by the three leading Western Powers. Worse still, the Arab states received economic aid and military assistance from the United States and Great Britain without first accepting any obligation of fair conduct towards Israel. Would this kind of negotiation be practised towards any other country or be tolerated in any other area?

Think of the anger and reprisals of the Arab states if these policies had been reversed and if the Western world, while excluding them, had based its alliance upon an arbitrary, one-sided, and discriminatory association with Israel. The moderation consistently shown by Israel in face of this unfair treatment provides the crowning proof of its place, its deserved place, among the guardians of the free world.

On the lowest reckoning the three Western Powers are required, by their own ideals and their own interests, to end Israel's irritated sense of spiritual isolation which can sometimes prove as perilous to a young nation as the burden of military discrimination. Negotiations are now proceeding in Washington, London and Paris to secure a binding pledge that any attack upon Israel by the Arab world would at once be resisted by the united power of these three Western states. The attempt also is being made to prevent the military balance in the Middle East from being so overweighted as to form an imminent hazard to the stability and security of Israel. Is it unreasonable to ask that Canada, whose contribution to Israel's independence was such a model of sagacious statesmanship and whose interest in the Middle East is untainted by the dark purposes that stain the motives of certain other Powers, should exercise her genius for conciliation to promote the prospects of peace in an area whose continued unrest threatens the welfare and strength of the free world?

Ottawa Letter

Trivial Matter Wrapped in Sloppy Language

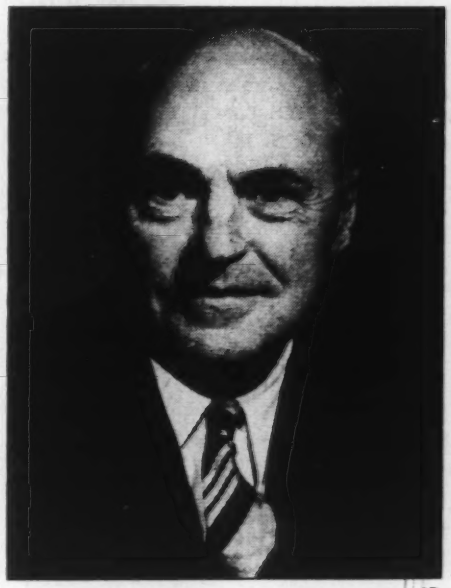
By John A. Stevenson

THE SPEECH from the Throne was a production which did the Government little credit. The sloppiness of its language was matched by the meagreness of its contents.

Its English would have provoked caustic comments from a famous Liberal politician, Sir Richard Cartwright, if he were alive. Sir Richard was a great stickler for the proper nuances of the English language and Laurier, although he spoke English with great fluency, was far from a perfectionist in writing English prose. He always scorned assistance in composing Speeches from the Throne, and Senator Charles Murphy used to tell how, one day at a meeting of the Cabinet, Sir Richard, after reading one of these Speeches, tossed it back to his chief with the comment, "The contents are all right but, while it may be good French, it is very bad English".

Far too large a part of the Speech was a dull chronicle of stale news — the visits of the Queen Mother and the Duke of Edinburgh, the entertainment of the delegates of the nations participating in the Colombo plan, the start of the St. Lawrence Seaway and the completion of the causeway across the wide Strait of Canso. Cognizance, however, was taken of the mounting volume of unemployment by promises to enlarge the benefits of the system of unemployment insurance and to expand and accelerate the Government's program of public works in order to provide more jobs. But the statement that "some unemployment of a regional and seasonal nature is being experienced" bespoke a deplorable complacency.

The Speech also preserved a strange silence about certain matters of current interest to the public. There was no reference to the negotiations with the provincial ministry of Quebec for a settlement of the controversy about rights of taxation, to the possibility of a Dominion-provincial conference on the subject and to the much advertised National Council for the stimulation of Canadian culture. Nor was there any mention of the plans credited to the Government for a drastic reformation of the antiquated procedure of the House of Commons. Ministers may have discovered that one of the salient features of their plan of reform, the reduction of the time allotted to the speeches of private members, is highly unpopular even with their own rank and file and would involve



CP

EARL ROWE: Deputy.

them in a long debate, in which they would be accused of a further encroachment upon the rights of free parliamentary discussion for the purpose of increasing what is already regarded as the too autocratic power of the Cabinet.

Mr. Drew's convalescence has been so slow and unsatisfactory that a longish holiday has been prescribed for him, and Earl Rowe is deputizing for him as leader of the Opposition. For many years Mr. Rowe found it hard to forgive Mr. Drew for a rebellion against him when he was provincial leader of the Conservative party in Ontario, but he has now condoned this offence and has refused to encourage the malcontents in his party, who want to eject Mr. Drew from its leadership. Having made his debut at Ottawa as long ago as 1925, Mr. Rowe is an experienced parliamentarian; if not a finished orator, he can make an effective slapdash speech with lots of "punch" in it. He has considerable claim to be an expert upon farming problems; and a great deal is going to be heard about the woes and tribulations of the farmers during the session. Among the senior members of his flock Mr. Rowe can rely for useful assistance in debates upon J. M. Macdonnell, E. D. Fulton, Howard Green and Mrs. Fairclough, and among the juniors George Hees, J. B. Hamilton, Léon Balcer and J. W. Monteith have proved their parliamentary competence.

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OF DIMES

Foreign Affairs

The Soviets At Home

By Willson Woodside

KRUSHCHEV was describing caustically to a conference of Soviet architects and builders the other day a hotel that had recently been put up in in Sverdlovsk, one of the big Ural centres. He brought flooding back to my mind the memory of a hotel I stopped at, near the famous Dnieper Dam, some years before the war. Almost "brand new", it was already dilapidated. The doors had been of green wood and no longer fitted. The plumbing and heating had been installed after the structure was completed, by the simple process of knocking holes in the floors and walls for the pipes to pass through—holes which had never been plastered over. The electric wiring, too, had been laid in, all around the corners of the ceilings and walls, after the plastering had been done.

This kind of foolish planning one had expected to be corrected long ago, but Krushchev's story indicates that bad finishing of buildings is still the rule—though he didn't care to go to the bottom of this complaint. The reason why buildings are seldom quite finished, and why it is almost impossible to get the construction crews ever to come back and complete the job, is that the builders are constantly chasing after the exaggerated plans and quotas that have been set them. If they can just get a building accepted—by a factory, anxious to move in and fulfil *its* quota, or by a local housing authority which has to show that so-and-so-many apartments have been completed and occupied in the year—then they will be off and the building never will be finished.

Krushchev drew a chuckle from his audience in describing the visit of his party to a Sverdlovsk hotel. "We were warmly received. One may assume that we were not given the worst rooms."

Yet this hotel did not please them. Krushchev, as an old pipe-fitter, took a close look at the plumbing, and what he found made him indignant. The pipes had rusted over, and in his rooms had been hastily painted over before his arrival. The joints were badly made, "*worse than in revolutionary times, in a coal mine*" (where he had worked). As though such an unprecedented, unfavorable comparison with Tsarist times were not enough, he went on to urge the officials of the Ministry of Construction Materials to go and learn from the Czechs and the Germans, who do these things better.

If new housing is to be provided in 1955, according to Krushchev's figures, for something like 1¼ million families in town and country, a tempo of house building approaching that of Britain or Germany must be attained. Hence the searching criticism by the Party Secretary of the entire present system of planning, designing and construction and his cry for the "industrialization of building".

He calls, first, for the standardization of plans. At present there are 38 different school plans, where a half-dozen would suffice. A small number of standard plans for houses, apartment blocks, schools and hospitals should be selected and used, say, for the next five years. Standard sections should also be designed for factory units, with a standard height for storeys, standard staircases, windows and doors.

There must be specialized organizations to dig the basement and build the walls; to put in the plumbing; to install electric wiring and elevator systems; to decorate the rooms and build the fences. But above all there must be a shift from ordinary bricks to large wall tile and blocks, and to prefabricated wall sections, floor sections and stairways of reinforced concrete. "Building must be industrialized!"

TWO aspects of modern Soviet building came in for Krushchev's most acid criticism: high buildings, with church-like towers, great spikes, flying buttresses and fancy ornament (a style encouraged by Stalin); and disregard of cost. "Every design must take into account economical expenditure of money." To achieve this he is prepared to reconsider the salaries of designers, "to give them more incentive". There is another capitalist touch, where he demands higher production from workers before they get higher wages.

Altogether, Krushchev's effort is to be welcomed. It shows that the discontent of the people, viewing the vast industry which has been built by their sacrifice but has given them so little benefit, has grown to the point where the Soviet rulers can no longer safely ignore it. Now the rulers have started down the long road of satisfying these wants, and we may be sure that, in the Soviet Union, as elsewhere, the more people get the more they will want.

Books

A Chat About Some Plays

By Robertson Davies

DURING THE PAST two or three months a number of plays have come to hand, and as a considerable number of Canadians read plays, and as a surprising number of Canadians write plays, this group may claim an article to itself. It includes examples of almost all the interesting movements in modern drama, and I found it an odd and revealing experience to read these plays within a week, in circumstances where I had to form some sort of coherent opinion about them.

The philosophical drama is represented by *Kean*, a muddled old melodrama written originally by a French hack named Théaulon for Frederick Lemaitre, and later touched up by Alexandre Dumas; the present version has been still further rouged by Jean-Paul Sartre for the modern French actor Pierre Brasseur, and has been translated into English by Kitty Black. Too many cooks have spoiled a broth that never had much sustenance in any case.

Nineteenth century melodrama, at its best, had a special excellence; it provided great actors with a scenario, and situations which they could illuminate and transform by their genius. The great example is *The Bells,* a poor play which Henry Irving made into a great theatrical experience. But *Kean* can never have been a good melodrama, and Sartre has made it pretentious. It has nothing to do with the realities of Edmund Kean's life, which is nothing against it, but it has a trashy plot in which Kean and the Prince Regent are rivals in love, and in which ambassadors and their ladies trudge on and off the stage (frequently by secret doorways) making remarks highly characteristic of themselves. The old French play was called *Kean, ou Disordre et Génie,* and Kean has plenty of chances to rave and display that irrational conduct which romantic people consider inseparable from talent; it may have provided a vehicle for the abilities of the magnetic and handsome Lemaitre. But the Sartre version loads down the old gimcrack structure with M. Sartre's own brand of philosophy, which in this instance has a hollow and foolish ring.

This philosophical ornamentation has been applied chiefly in a scene where Kean, interrupting a performance of *Othello,* harangues his audience on the split between the actor and his role, and the emotions of the man as opposed to those of the character he plays. George III said, very rightly, that there is much sad stuff in Shakespeare, and the greatest of his admirers will admit that there is much sad stuff in Sartre. *Kean* contains the very saddest of it. It was never good melodrama, and the thin philosophical icing does not make it good drama.

Let us pass on, then, to a much better play in the modern poetical strain, by one of the best living poetic dramatists, Ronald Duncan. *Don Juan* is a good play, in which the colloquial passages and the higher poetic flights are so well linked that we are not conscious of any bumps as we go from one mood to another. The plot is the old one of Don Juan's affair with Dona Anna and her implacable father: I am at a loss to understand the fascination which this story exercises over playwrights, for even Mozart did not find it easy to convey the supposed irresistible quality of the great lover to the audience. Mr. Duncan has not succeeded either, and in the first half of his play the Don is dull enough; but in the later passages he has some fine things to say and do and the conclusion of the play is dramatically powerful and poetically moving. But Don Juan remains a poetical phonograph: he never becomes a man. I should very much like to see this play acted, but only with three players of the first rank in the chief parts.

Once upon a time I heard the real name of the lady who wrote plays as Gordon Daviot, and novels as Josephine Tey, but I have forgotten it; she lived a retired life in Inverness, and died in 1952. *Richard of Bordeaux* was her chief success as a playwright, and three of her unacted plays have now been published, with an introduction by Sir John Gielgud. They are all in the difficult genre of the historical play written in modern colloquial dialogue and from a modern point of view. Two of them appear to me to be attempts to prove that historical characters were not as we suppose them to have been. *Dickon* is a play in which King Richard III is shown to have been a very good fellow, much misunderstood. History is with Gordon Daviot, but genius is with Shakespeare, and I fear that *Dickon* is not a good play. Hearty villainy is so much more interesting than the executive and secretarial virtues of this historical Richard.

Nor can much be said for *The Little Dry Thorn,* which is about Sara, the wife of the patriarch Abraham. As conceived by Gordon Daviot, Sara is also a fine, much-wronged person, but on the stage we grow weary of these sufferers. We see lots of them, for some leading actresses cannot resist such parts, and we can well imagine Miss Katharine Cornell moving slowly and beautifully through the elegant agonies of Sara. But a woman who is keeping a stiff upper lip because she is barren is not dramatically interesting; in the rough atmosphere of the theatre barren women and impotent men are apt to provoke rude sniggers. If this piece were acted, the barren women in the audience would resent it, and the fruitful women would lose patience with Sara, and the men would wonder when Abraham was going to get a chance to do something except wander on and off the stage like an absent-minded professor. The Old Testament is full of material for fine plays, as James Bridie so amply proved; but Old

Eileen Darby

THE CAINE MUTINY Court-Martial: The fascination of character.

Testament themes must not be dealt with in this anaemic fashion, and great patriarchs cannot be made to play second psaltery to their wives.

There is no question of anaemia when we pick up *Home Is the Hero* by Walter Macken. Does anybody really know why the Irish bring forth so many good playwrights? Without being a great play, this piece contains more drama than we are used to expect in a supposedly realistic play of modern life.

It takes place in a Galway slum, and it tells us what happens when Paddo O'Reilly comes home from jail; he has been doing time because he killed a man in a fight. He didn't mean to kill him, but that is what he did. Paddo has charm, and his family and friends are wondering if it will be the old, irresistible Paddo who comes home. And, when he appears, Paddo has not changed. But the family and the friends have changed, and they recognize that Paddo is a stupid brute, and a tyrant. And the realization is brought to us with rich comedy and scenes of painful emotion. How thin this makes the philosophical twaddle of *Kean* appear! How feeble the language of Daviot!

AND FINALLY we have *The Caine Mutiny Court-Martial* by Herman Wouk. Many readers will be familiar with it; it is, briefly, the exposure and breakdown of a tyrannical sea-captain under the examination of a lawyer whose determination is to destroy him. The technique of a trial is a good one for revealing character, because it allows of more exposition than is otherwise easy to work into a play; there is no action but psychological action. I have not read the novel from which this play is taken, nor have I seen the film or the play. Therefore I came to it without preconceived ideas, and it gave me a wonderful evening's reading. It has no poetry, and it has no physical action, but it is rich in character, the real substance of drama.

Looking over this group of plays, it is the Macken and Wouk dramas which impress, and remain powerfully in the mind. Gordon Daviot has romance, and Sartre and his collaborators in the past have philosophy of a sort and an abundance of feverish action; Ronald Duncan has poetry but seems in *Don Juan* to have brought no great measure of poetic insight to his characters. It is character which fascinates and holds us, in the armchair as in the theatre.

KEAN—by Jean-Paul Sartre—pp. 146—*British Books*—$2.50.

DON JUAN—by Ronald Duncan—pp. 87—*British Books*—$2.50.

PLAYS BY GORDON DAVIOT—pp. 240—*British Books*—$4.00.

HOME IS THE HERO—by Walter Macken—pp. 114—*Macmillan*—$1.75.

THE CAINE MUTINY COURT-MARTIAL—by Herman Wouk—pp. 128—*Doubleday*—$3.00.

Chess Problem

By "Centaur"

FOR THE BEST Knight valve two-mover in the 1928 *Chess Amateur* tourney, first prize was awarded to a joint composition, No. 101 below. It presents a threefold single valve, with bi-valves, though two of the three bi-valve variations are impure, as will be explained.

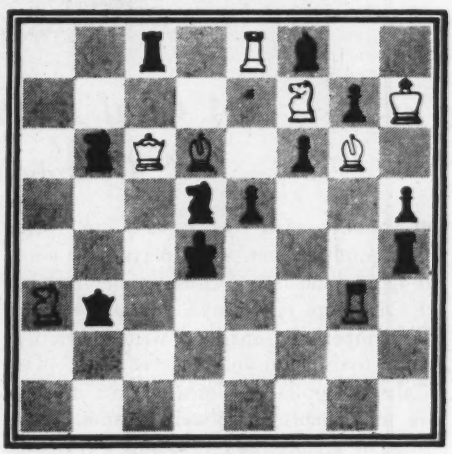
The Knight lends itself readily to cumulative valve play, and many such two-movers have become familiar as complete or incomplete black Knight wheels.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 100.

Key-move 1.Q-Q1, threatening 2.R-K5 mate. If PxP; 2.R-B4 mate. If Kt-K7; 2.R-R4 mate. If B-Q7; 2.R-Kt4 mate. If RxP; 2.Kt-K3 mate. If R-Q7; 2.Q-Kt4 mate. If R-K7; 2.Kt-Kt3 mate. If Kt-B6; 2.QxKt mate.

PROBLEM No. 101, by L. A. Issaeff and S. S. Lewmann.

Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in two.

• •

Blank—Blankedy—Blank!

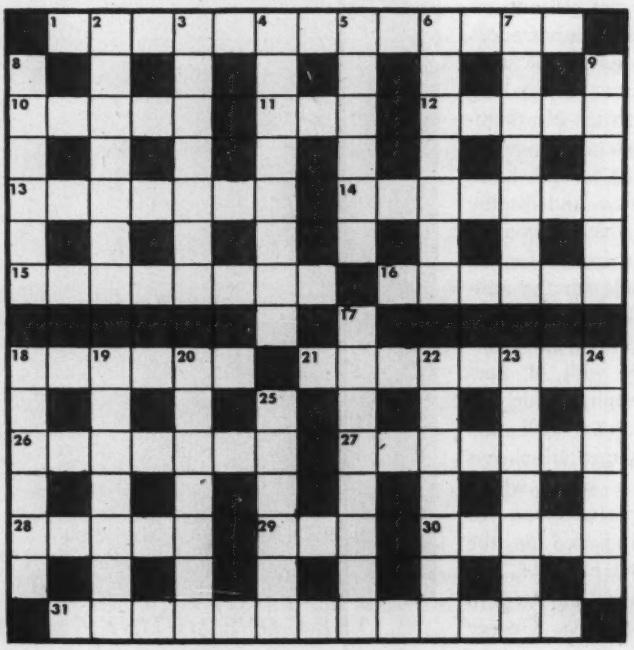
By Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. 18D. According to Walpole the world is a comedy to those that think, but to those who feel . . . he inferred. (3,2,8,6)
10. See 31.
11. Force of a visionary? (3)
12. It fits a roué to a T. (5)
13. One, two, three, and you've got it! (7)
14. "I . . . for my country when I 20 that God is just". (Jefferson) (7)
15. 'E says it's a change to write a little prose. (8)
16. No words cannot express it. (6)
18. Certainly 1, 18D! (6)
21. One might take a cue and be in pocket here. (8)
26. A nifty rhyme for an economist? (7)
27. Take care to study. (7)
28. Sounds like a cockney's verbal reaction to a storyteller? (5)
29. What a brick the methodist is to carry one! (3)
30. See 31.
31, 30, 10. What nail manufacturers should be doing once again after an 8. (7,4,2,5,5)

DOWN

2. Implied, as it were, by us, that he was a Roman historian. (7)
3. On "The Beggar's Opera" author it smells—of flowers. (7)
4. After fifty I shiver all over when feeling this way. (8)
5. Sets up does this to become this. (6)
6. One might think it was the horseshoe rather than the softshoe dance they perform. (7)
7. Not able to stick together? (7)
8. It makes a hit, but not with employers! (6)
9. Order from Thebes. (6)
17. Allowed a company at North Carolina to approach two editors. (8)
18. See 1.
19. But he's never read at a church one. (7)
20. See 14. (7)
22. One will gets its missile in the marrowbone. (7)
23. Too energetic? It's not, now I've left. (7)
24. Up-to-date Portugese dignitary goes up to change his appearance. (6)
25. It would take considerable charm to stop this getting a crush on someone! (6)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Goldilocks
6, 8. Gold-digger
6, 20. Gold leaf
10. Incur
11. Promoting
12, 6, 15. The gold rush
12, 9, 22. The Golden Fleece
12, 9, 23. The Golden Rule
13. Swelled
14. Ore
15. See 12
16. Isis
18. Nosy
20. See 6
23. See 12
24. Opal
28. Poe
29. Expunge
31. Ski
32. Reticence
33. Spurn
34. See 19
35. Persistent

DOWN

1. See 19
2. Lockers
3. Inrush
4. Oppressor
5. Knoll
7. Orisons
8. See 6
9. See 12
17, 9. Silence is golden
19, 6, 34, 1 down. All is not gold that glitters
21. Electra
22. See 12
25. Pasture
26. Spirit
27. Senses
30. Pence

(349)

They Say

Sir Oliver Franks: The American tradition has little knowledge of glorious failures.

Adlai Stevenson: Journalists do not live by words alone, although sometimes they have to eat them.

Lord Reading: The Americans are dynamic; they are not usually disposed to put patience on a monument.

The Duke of Edinburgh: If any of my relations happened to be fighting in the Crimea, they were much more likely to be fighting for the Russians.

Anthony Nutting, U.K. Minister of State and chief UN delegate: That is the remarkable and sinister feature of Communist trials; the prisoner always confesses; the verdict is always "guilty". No doubt it is less embarrassing to have a prisoner confess his guilt than to have him plead and prove his innocence. But is it justice?

Chou En-Lai: Taiwan (Formosa) is China's territory, and Chiang Kai-shek is the public enemy of the Chinese people. To liberate Taiwan and liquidate the traitorous Chiang Kai-shek clique is a matter which falls entirely within the scope of China's sovereignty and internal affairs, and no interference by any foreign country will be tolerated.

Robert Maynard Hutchins, U.S. educationist: U.S. colleges are high-class flophouses where parents send their children to keep them off the labor market and out of their own hair. . . Our children become nuisances at the age of six. They can't be put to work until they are 20 or 22 years old with any success. They can't be put in the penitentiary, as a rule, because they haven't committed any crime.

Peter Ustinov, actor and playwright: It is in a shrinking world, a world dominated by two vast and militant and opposed forces, that the European idea has flourished. We are a community which shares so much, because our differences have been thrashed out on countless battlefields and at terrifying expense, and now we find that all our heraldry, our pomp, our plumes and our pageantry are for ever consigned to the museum by powers which have marched gaily onto the stage, free of ancient prejudice and free of the shackles of tradition. We form, and must form an important element in the free world, but for our voices to be heard by friend and foe alike, our message of goodwill and of tolerance must be heard in unison.

Don't be a target for WINTER AILMENTS!

The raw and chilly months of winter used to be dreaded because of the serious health threats that came with them. Pneumonia, for instance, was especially feared.

Just a few years ago, this disease claimed one out of every three of its victims. Now, fortunately, the threat of pneumonia is much less serious because the sulfa drugs and antibiotics are so effective in most cases.

Pneumonia is still dangerous when treatment is delayed. This was shown in a recent study of 15,000 cases. The case-fatality rate was *twice* as high for patients treated after the fourth day of illness as for those treated earlier. This is why you should call the doctor immediately when you suspect pneumonia. When treated promptly, pneumonia can usually be cured in a short time.

What can you do to escape becoming a target for pneumonia? One of the wisest things is to take proper care of yourself when you have a cold. In nine out of ten cases of pneumonia, colds occur before pneumonia develops.

Should you "come down" with a cold, stay at home and rest in bed, eat lightly and drink plenty of liquids. *If a cold persists . . . and especially if you develop a slight fever . . . call the doctor promptly.*

High fever makes the difference between a "slight cold" and a "serious cold," because it usually means that complications have developed. If, in addition to fever, you also have *chills, painful coughing* or *difficult breathing*, report these symptoms to your doctor at once, for they almost invariably indicate pneumonia.

While winter is upon us, it is important to protect your general health. You may do this if you get all the sleep you need, eat a balanced diet, and avoid exposure to severe weather unless properly dressed. In addition, keep away from anyone already suffering from a respiratory ailment.

By guarding your health, your resistance to colds, virus infections and pneumonia may be increased. In the event you develop one of these ailments, your ability to fight the infection and recover quickly will be greater.

If you would like more information on how to help avoid becoming a target for these common winter ailments, Metropolitan will gladly send you a free copy of its booklet, *Respiratory Diseases.* Just fill in the coupon below and one will be mailed to you.

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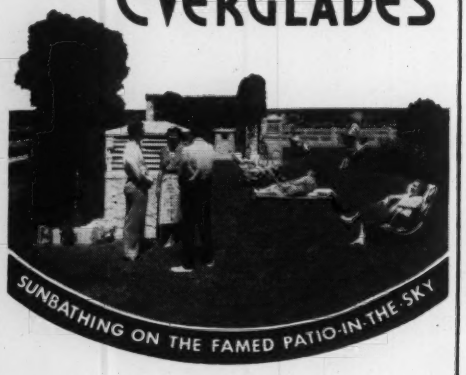

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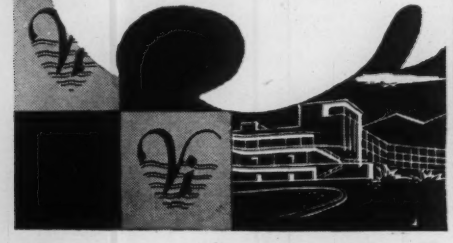

Films

Best Foot Forward

By Mary Lowrey Ross

THE ADVANCES made by the movies in 1954 were largely technical. CinemaScope and Vista-Vision finally arrived and the producers, having boldly enlarged their borders set briskly to work to organizing the new areas. As a result pictures are now bigger and busier than they have ever been before. They have gained immeasurably as well in depth, clarity and design. If there has been no corresponding gain in imagination and insight, this is hardly to be wondered at. When you are dealing with mass groups and activities, for the benefit of mass audiences, the results are likely to be broad, level and occasionally flat.

Spectacle flourished during 1954, and the millions of dollars poured out into such enterprises as *The Robe, The Egyptian, King Richard and the Crusaders,* and so on are probably safely back by this time in the pockets of their producers. Musicals also offer a handy way of filling the high wide screen as extravagantly and profitably as possible. So we were given *Seven Brides for Seven Brothers, Brigadoon, White Christmas, The Glenn Miller Story, Deep in My Heart,* along with any number of minor musical productions. Most of them made fairly weighty entertainment, but at least they offered good solid ballast for the boat that was rocking so perilously only a season or two ago.

Columbia

JEAN SIMMONS: Swallowed whole.

The year's most beautiful picture was undoubtedly Castellani's *Romeo and Juliet,* a film in which almost every scene is as intricately designed and emblazoned as the examples of Renaissance art which Castellani quite openly imitated. Visually this is an enchanting piece of work which fills the eye at every point, leaving the ear to pick up what wisps and echoes it can of the Shakespearean poetry.

Even a third-rate mystery film is likely to provide livelier entertainment than most second-rate comedy or drama. In 1954 there was an unusual number of first-rate, or almost first-rate thrillers, including *Night People, Black Widow* and Alfred Hitchcock's *Dial M For Murder* and *Rear Window.* The year, however, produced little comedy of any quality or freshness. Danny Kaye's *Knock on Wood* was distinguished only by the presence of Danny Kaye. With the exception of *It Should Happen to You,* starring Judy Holliday, few of the other comedies offered any distinction whatever. For the most part they continued to exploit the monotonous talents of Lewis and Martin.

In other departments the level of intelligently conceived, shrewdly handled pictures was unusually high in 1954. The best of these includes *The Kidnappers* from the British studios; Walt Disney's chilling and beautiful *The Living Desert; Escape from Fort Bravo,* the best of the innumerable Westerns; and Elia Kazan's sombre *On the Waterfront.* In addition, there were any number of performances and sequences that helped to enliven or distinguish the season's output. Fredric March's crafty study of a ruthless entrepreneur in *Executive Suite,* Humphrey Bogart's psychopathic captain in *The Caine Mutiny;* John Huston's odd and disquieting assembly of grotesques in *Beat the Devil,* and the whole of Marlon Brando's performance as the inarticulate hero in *On the Waterfront.* The Academy Award Committee has been provided with enough fine and controversial material to keep it arguing up till the Annual Dinner.

A Bullet Is Waiting presents Jean Simmons, Steve McNally, Rory Calhoun, Brian Aherne and nobody else. The four make up a skeleton cast that would seem inadequate on the stage of a high school auditorium. The cinemascopic screen practically swallows them whole.

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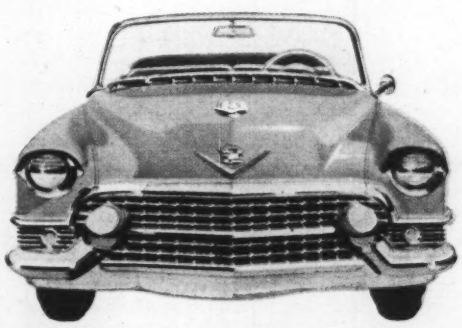

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ARTHUR KOESTLER: A journey from specious clarity to obscure groping.

The Invisible Writing: Life in a Cell

By ARTHUR KOESTLER: PART I

I WENT TO COMMUNISM as one goes to a spring of fresh water, and I left Communism as one clambers out of a poisoned river strewn with the wreckage of flooded cities and the corpses of the drowned. This, in sum, is my story from 1931 to 1938, from my twenty-sixth to my thirty-third year. The reeds to which I clung and which saved me from being swallowed up were the outgrowth of a new faith, rooted in mud, slippery, elusive, yet tenacious. The quality of that faith I cannot define beyond saying that in my youth I regarded the universe as an open book, printed in the language of physical equations and social determinants, whereas now it appears to me as a text written in invisible ink, of which, in our rare moments of grace, we are able to decipher a small fragment. This volume, then, is the account of a journey from specious clarity to obscure groping.

I joined the Communist Party on December 31, 1931. Seven months later I emigrated from Germany to Soviet Russia. These seven months of transition are divided into two periods. During the first, I was a secret member of the Party; during the second, an open one.

My written application for membership of the K.P.D. — *Kommunistische Partei Deutschlands*—was addressed to the Central Committee of the Party. It was answered a week or more later by a rather mystifying letter, typed on blank paper and bearing an illegible signature, in which I was invited, "with reference to your esteemed of December 31st" to meet "a representative of our firm" at the offices of a certain paper-mill in Berlin.

The man whom I met at the appointed place and hour was Herr Ernst Schneller, head of the Department for Agitation and Propaganda (AGITPROP) of the German Communist Party, and at the same time chief of one of the Comintern's secret *apparats* or intelligence networks. In yet another capacity, Schneller was *Reichstagsabgeordneter*, a member of the German Parliament. This double existence as an official dignitary and as an underground conspirator was by no means exceptional. A large proportion of the Communist membership lived, and still lives, to use French Party slang, *à cheval*—a term borrowed from roulette and referring to a player who backs two numbers simultaneously. Nor is such an existence considered dishonorable. To exploit fully the constitutional liberties provided by bourgeois society for the purpose of destroying them is elementary Marxist dialectics.

I had two meetings with Ernst Schneller, and after these I never saw him again. A few years later he died in a Nazi prison where he was serving a six-year sentence of hard labor.

At our second and last meeting, Schneller handed me my Party card, made out under the alias "Ivan Steinberg". He had also brought along a dark, blowsy girl named Paula who would serve as a liaison with my future superior in the *apparat*, named Edgar. Thus from the moment of joining the Party I found myself plunged into a strange world of conspiratorial twilight, populated by "Edgars" and "Paulas" without a surname or address—fleeting, elusive shapes like the phosphorescent creatures of the deep sea.

Edgar and Paula were my only contacts in the *apparat*. We usually met in my flat, where Paula took down on a typewriter what information I was able to supply, while Edgar would pace up and down the room and put in a question now and then to clarify a point. He was a slim, smooth, smiling young man of thirty, blond, with an open face and frank eyes.

My contact with the *apparat* remained a peripheral one, and after two or three months came to a dismal end. I was at that time foreign editor of the *B.Z. Am Mittag* and science editor of the *Vossische Zeitung* — two daily papers published by the Ullstein Trust, Germany's largest Liberal newspaper concern. In my capacity as foreign editor I had access to virtually all confidential information of a political nature that converged in that important nerve centre of the Weimar Republic. My assistant at that post was a young man of twenty-one, Von E., the son of a retired German ambassador. With only five years separating us, we soon became friends; I preached the Marxist doctrine to Von E., and after a fortnight or so he had made sufficient progress to be roped into the service of the Cause. The Von E.'s entertained at their house members of the German general staff and of the diplomatic corps; my young friend's task was to keep his ears open and report to me anything of interest — in particular information relating to "the preparations for the war of aggression against the Soviet Union by Germany and the other imperialistic powers".

For a few weeks all went well. Then young Von E. was seized with remorse, and one morning after a sleepless night, he presented me with an ultimatum: he must either reveal our treasonable activities, or shoot himself. He had written a letter of confession, addressed to the managing director of the firm; but he would only hand the letter in if I gave my consent. He placed the long, hand-written letter on my desk.

The only reasonable course would have been to read the letter carefully and discuss its contents in detail; to explain away certain points, ridicule others, and put a harmless interpretation on the rest; to blur and confuse the issue, make young Von E. feel a fool, and then to gain time by asking him to think the matter over. With

a certain amount of psychology and persuasion, it would perhaps have been possible to make the young man see matters differently, to make the harsh contours of fact dissolve in doubt and dialectical twilight. Even if I could not save my job, I could save my standing with the *apparat* by putting up a fight and denying Von E.'s accusations. Yet, strangely enough, I could not get myself to argue, nor even to read that letter on which my future depended. The whole scene had a touch of dream-like unreality; and as I stuffed the letter back into Von E.'s pocket and told him to hand it in with my blessings and to go to hell, I was acting with a dreamy inner certitude that made me indifferent to the consequences.

A few days after the letter was handed in, the Ullsteins gave me notice on the pretext of reductions in the staff, and offered me a lump sum in compensation for the remaining term of my five-year contract. Not a word was said about Von E. and the Communist Party; they were anxious to avoid a scandal. So was the Party; Edgar instructed me to accept the settlement and leave it at that.

Except on one occasion, I never saw either him or Paula again. Paula was later killed by the S.S. in Ravensbruck.

Having lost my job, I was free from the fetters of the bourgeois world; having lost my usefulness for the *apparat*, there was no longer any reason for keeping my Party-membership secret. I gave up my flat in the expensive district of Neu-Westend, and moved into an apartment-house on Bonner Platz known as the Red Block, for most of the tenants were penniless writers and artists of radical views. There I joined the local Communist cell and was at last permitted to lead the full life of a regular Party member.

Our cell was one among several thousand in Berlin, and one among the

STALIN: Always the dialectic.

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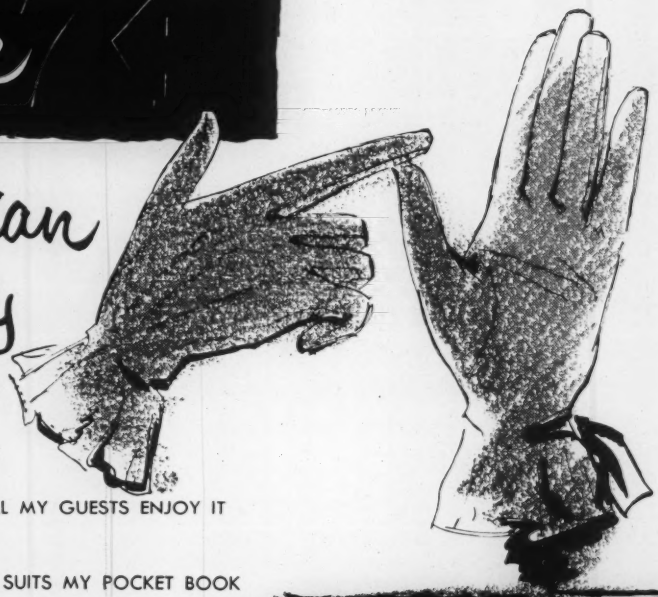

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several hundred thousand basic units of the Communist network in the world. Cells exist in every country where the Party is legally tolerated; in countries where Communism is outlawed, a system of "groups of five" or "groups of three" replaces the larger legal units.

Half of our activities were legal, half illegal. The cell met officially once a week, but the more active members were in daily contact with each other. The official meeting always started with a political lecture by an instructor from District Headquarters (or by the cell leader after he had been briefed at H.Q.), in which the line was laid down concerning the various questions of the day. This was followed by discussion, but a discussion of a peculiar kind. It is a basic rule of Communist discipline that, once the Party has decided to adopt a certain line regarding a given problem, all criticism of that decision becomes deviationist sabotage. In theory, discussion is permissible before a decision has been reached; in practice decisions are always imposed from above, without previous consultation with the rank and file. One of the slogans of the German Party said: "The front-line is no place for discussions". Another said: "Wherever a Communist happens to be, he is always in the front-line". So our discussions always showed a complete unanimity of opinion.

During that long, stifling summer in 1932 we fought our ding-dong battles with the Nazis. Hardly a day passed without one or two being killed in Berlin. The main battlefields were the *Bierstuben*, the smoky little taverns of the working-class districts. Some of these served as meeting-places for the Nazis, some as meeting-places (*Verkehrslokale*) for us. To enter the wrong pub was to venture into the enemy's lines. From time to time the Nazis would shoot up one of our *Verkehrslokale*. It was done in the classic Chicago

Star Newspaper Service
HITLER: Chicago tradition.

tradition: a gang of S.A. men would drive slowly past the tavern, firing through the glass panes, then vanish at break-neck speed. We had far fewer motor-cars than the Nazis, and retaliation was mostly carried out in cars either stolen, or borrowed from sympathizers. The men who did these jobs were members of the R.F.B. (*Roter Frontkampfer Bund*), the League of Communist War Veterans.

From time to time a rumor got round that the Nazis were going to attack our Red Block, as they had attacked other notorious Communist agglomerations before. Then we were alerted, and some R.F.B. men turned up to mount guard. One critical night some thirty of us kept vigil in my tiny flat, armed with guns, lead-pipes and leather batons, like a huddle of stragglers from a beaten army. A few weeks later, von Papen staged his *coup d'état*: one lieutenant and eight men chased the Socialist government of Prussia from office. It was the beginning of the end.

The Socialist Party, with its eight million followers, did nothing. The Socialist-controlled trade unions did not even call a protest strike. Only we, the Communists, called for an immediate general strike. The call fell on deaf ears. Like inflated currency, our verbiage had lost all real meaning for the masses. We lost the battle against Hitler before it was joined. After the 20th of July, 1932, it was evident to all but ourselves that the K.P.D., strongest among the Communist parties in Europe, was a castrated giant whose brag and bluster only served to cover its lost virility.

A few months later everything was over. Years of conspiratorial training and preparations for the emergency proved within a few hours totally useless. Thaelmann, leader of the Party, and the majority of his lieutenants were found in their carefully-prepared hide-outs and arrested within the first few days. The Central Committee emigrated. The long night descended over Germany.

I threw myself into the activities of the cell with the same ardor and complete self-abandonment that I had experienced at seventeen on joining my duelling fraternity in Vienna. I lived in the cell, with the cell, for the cell. I was no longer alone; I had found the warm comradeship that I had been thirsting for; my desire to belong was satisfied.

Only gradually did I become aware of certain under-currents that existed beneath the free and easy surface. I noticed that individual friendships within the cell were, though not exactly reprehensible, yet regarded as slightly ambiguous and suspect of political "factionalism". "Factionalism" —the formation of groups with a policy of their own — was a capital crime in the Party, and if two or more comrades were known to be often together and to take the same line during discussions, they

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inevitably became suspect of forming a secret faction.

Almost unconsciously I learnt to watch my steps, my words and my thoughts. I learnt that everything that I said in the cell or in private remained on record and could one day be held against me.

I learnt that the rules of common decency, of loyalty and fair play were not absolute rules, but the ephemeral projections of competitive bourgeois society. Antiquity had one code of honor; the feudal era another; capitalist society still another, which the ruling class was trying to sell us as eternal laws. But absolute laws of ethics did not exist.

All my feelings, my attitudes to art, literature and human relations, became reconditioned and moulded to the pattern. My vocabulary, grammar, syntax, gradually changed. I learnt to avoid any original form of expression, any individual turn of phrase. Euphony, gradations of emphasis, restraint, nuances of meaning, were suspect. Language, and with it thought, underwent a process of dehydration, and crystallized in the ready-made schemata of Marxist jargon.

After a few months in the Party my faith began to assume a more supple and lasting form. Everything that I disliked I explained to myself as "the heritage of the Capitalist past", or as "the inevitable measles of the Revolution", or finally as "temporary expedients". The higher interests of revolutionary strategy often necessitated tactical measures which seemed cruel, absurd or downright despotic. But Marxists must not judge "mechanistically" by appearances, as the bourgeois Press did; their duty was to discern the hidden dialectical meaning; and their public utterances must be kept on the level of the backward masses.

Thus my originally naive faith gradually changed into a private, esoteric creed which was more malleable, and shock-proof against reality. If the outsider asks how intelligent people could stand the wild zigzags of the Party line, the answer is that every single educated Communist, from the members of the Russian Politbureau down to the French literary *côteries*, has his own private and secret philosophy whose purpose is not to explain the facts, but to explain them away. It does not matter by what name one calls this mental process — double-think, controlled schizophrenia, myth addiction, or semantic perversion; what matters is the psychological pattern. Without it the portrait of the author as a comrade would not be comprehensible.

This is the first of seven excerpts from "The Invisible Writing" by Arthur Koestler. This material is reprinted by permission of the copyright owner, Mr. Koestler, and his publishers, The Macmillan Company of Canada Limited, Toronto, and The Macmillan Company, New York.

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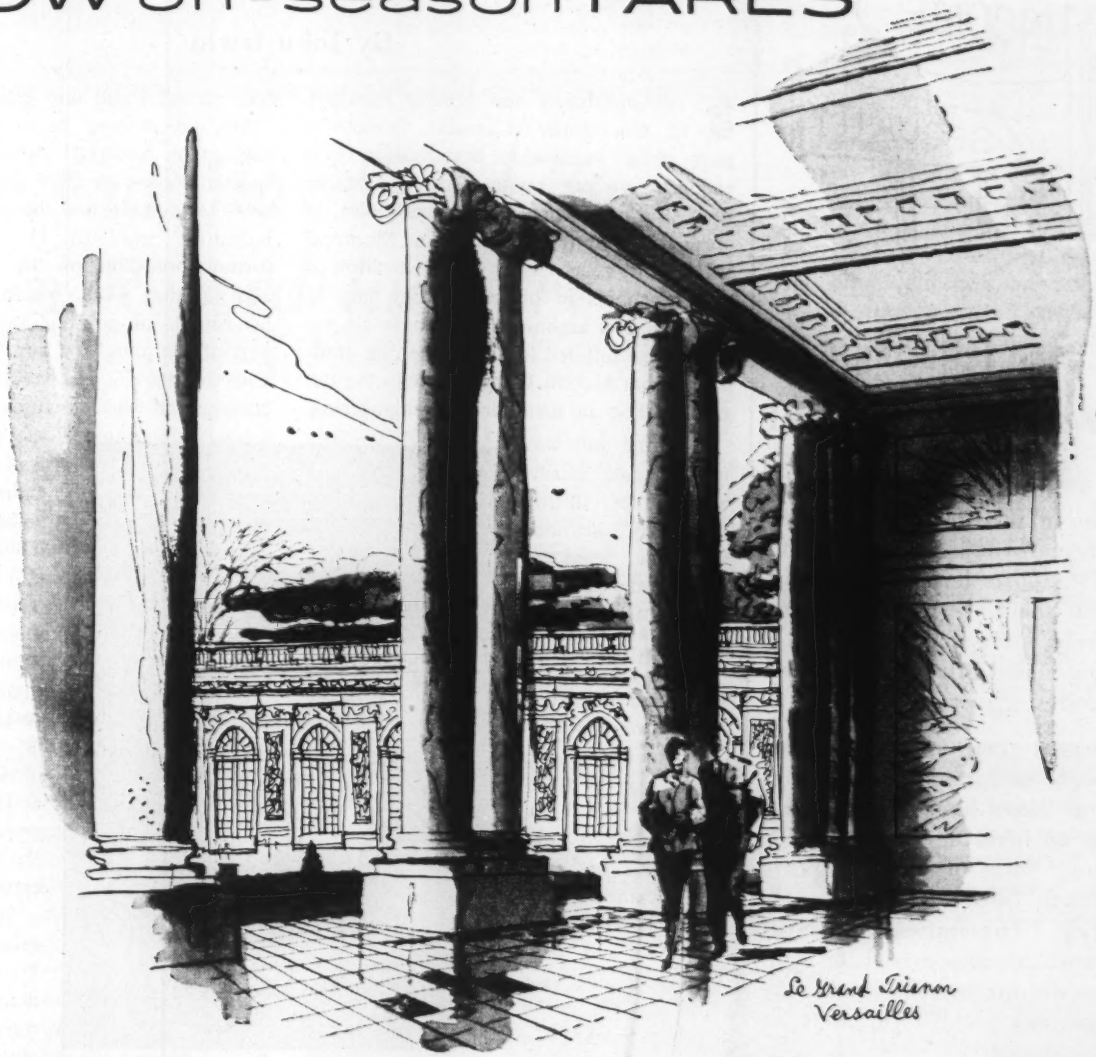

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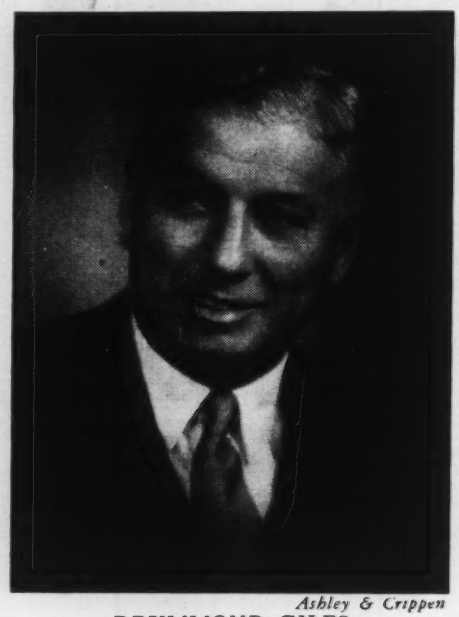
Who's Who in Business

Capabilities and Prestige

By John Irwin

PRESIDENT and general manager of Courtaulds (Canada), which is part of a world-wide organization that produces viscose rayon yarn and staple fibre, Bevans Henry Drummond Giles, is an engineer by training. Born at Montreal in 1903, he received his early education at public schools in his native city and in Toronto. His ambition to become an engineer was fulfilled in 1927, when he graduated from McGill University with the degree of BSc in metallurgical engineering.

His first job was with Canada Steamship Lines during University vacations when he acted as purser and passenger agent "and I enjoyed it".



Ashley & Crippen
DRUMMOND GILES

Upon graduation he joined Canadian SKF Company of Toronto and after a year's special training in the USA, was appointed chief engineer. In 1932 he became district manager for eastern Canada and was promoted to vice-president in 1938. During World War II, he spent two years in Ottawa on loan to the Department of Munitions and Supply. His capabilities and prestige were recognized in 1943 when he joined Courtaulds as executive vice-president and four years later became vice-president and general manager. He was appointed chief executive in 1949 succeeding S. G. Dixon, QC (who became chairman of the board). He is also vice-president and director of Courtaulds Inc., of Courtaulds (Alabama) Inc., and a director of TCF of Canada Ltd.

Responsible for 1,800 workers in the compact, bustling factory at Cornwall, Ontario, he has an abundance of energy and, as often as not, is to be found in the plant or the laboratory rather than at his desk in his comfortably furnished office overlooking the St. Lawrence.

Of medium height and well built, he has grey hair, blue eyes and a warm personality. He was married in 1929 to Eleanor Irene Brooks, whom he met while they were students at McGill. They have four children and one grandchild.

His preferences in reading are biographies or historical novels, but he also spends a good deal of time reading business periodicals and books pertaining to industrial problems. He is director and former president of the Cornwall Golf and Country Club, where he plays regular rounds of golf; he says that the best part of the game for him "is the company and the view". He is also interested in curling and was instrumental in reviving the game in Cornwall and in the erection of the new rink at the Curling Club, of which he is past president.

He takes a vigorous interest in community affairs. A member of Trinity Anglican Church, he is also a governor of Cornwall General Hospital, and past president of the Community Concerts.

He retains his affection for his old University and is an active member of the McGill Graduates' Society, of which he is a regional vice-president. An ardent football fan, he tries not to miss a game when the McGill team is playing before "home" fans.

He also finds time to maintain an interest in professional bodies. He is a past vice-president of the Engineering Institute of Canada, former chairman of the Canadian Manufacturers Association (Ontario Division) and a past member of the executive committee of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce. He holds memberships in the University Club and the Mount Royal Club in Montreal, the University Club in Toronto and the Chemists' Club, New York.

He travels extensively and recently returned from a seven-week visit to England, France, Italy and Switzerland. In spite of labor difficulties in parts of England, he says there are no signs of recession; on the contrary, industry seems to be booming. "I am most impressed by the remarkable recovery that great country has made since the war."

Business

Price Cut May Spark Boom in Record Industry

By W. P. SNEAD

LAST WEEK the phonograph record industry in Canada, still confused by the announcement by RCA Victor that price cuts of up to 40 per cent were being made on that company's long-playing records in the United States, was getting over the shock of a follow-up decision: RCA Victor's statement that price cuts of 20 per cent would be made in Canada. This brings the price of a long-playing 12-inch record down from around $5.95 to about $4.80.

The first reaction of record dealers and representatives of competing companies was one of hurt surprise. To quote one: "We are sort of standing around with our mouths open until we get used to the idea".

The general opinion was that the price cuts were aimed primarily at the big discount houses in the United States, which have consistently undersold the regular dealers by a considerable margin. F. R. Deakins, president of RCA Victor of Canada, stated, however, that the new price plan was developed because of the firm belief that the record industry is on the threshold of its greatest period of expansion. "Never before has there been such a wealth of fine music available on records for the general public," he said. "We feel that in reducing the prices at this time, the whole record industry will prosper."

Most dealers agreed that the price cuts were not necessary to keep up the volume of sales. Despite the impact of TV, the sales of records have gone up — ever since the "battle of the speeds", which began in late 1948, when Victor brought out the 45 rpm record and Columbia came out with the 33 1/3 rpm, was settled. Dealers noted that the impact of TV in any locality wore off in about a year, and the quality of the new types of records and of the machines to play them has created a much greater interest in music than ever before.

One of the criticisms of TV is that it provides too little music. People tire of the incessant talk and of the constant demands made upon the viewer's attention.

M. J. Zimmerman, the representative for London Records in Toronto, said: "This is one of these rare things which happen in an industry sometimes where you are hit right between the eyes, square, without realizing it. The first reaction, naturally, is one of not knowing exactly the reason for it. When this announcement came through from the States of a price cut, naturally it was something that nobody dared expect. But the overall picture is this: We have had the TV problem, which they had in the States, but we are getting over that and more people are becoming aware of better music and better reproduction of music. Now it is available to the average man for the average cost of a phonograph, and so the industry in general, I believe, feels that there is going to be an upswing in a bigger market. The record industry now is coming into its own, and it is high time we get things down where it can go a lot further."

G. L. Evans of the Promenade Music Centre in Toronto expressed the feelings of the dealers when he said: "It is probably like other changes which have taken place; it will turn out to be a good thing in the long run. We've gone through price changes before in the record business and at first all you can think of is the loss you are taking on your inventory. But after a while you do find, as a rule, that you sell more records, presumably to more people and everybody benefits in the long run. At least they chose a good time to do it. The retailer's stock is right at its lowest ebb after Christmas. After we get over the initial shock things will probably turn out to be very good."

According to S. B. Haines of Capitol Records, a greater interest in classical music "is one thing the long-playing records have brought about. Today I think there are more classical records being sold than ever before. From studying the statistics on classical sales we know our volume is up everywhere from down south in the States right to the tip of Nova Scotia."

So it appears that both Radio and TV will face greater competition in the scramble to capture people's leisure moments. To their slogan of "the music you want when you want it", the dealers are now adding "at a lower price, too".

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The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,

N. J. McKinnon,
General Manager.

Toronto, 17th December, 1954.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of 30 cents per share has been declared on the no par value common stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited for the quarter ending December 31, 1954, payable February 28, 1955, to shareholders of record at the close of business on January 31, 1955.

By Order of the Board.

FRED HUNT, F.C.I.S.,
Secretary.

Gold & Dross

By W. P. Snead

Lorado

WHAT WOULD *you advise me to do with shares of Lorado Uranium Mines? I bought these under $1.00 and now have a very nice profit. Should I continue to hold in hopes of higher prices or sell now? What does your chart say? — I. W. B., Toronto.*

Lorado has been one of the most active stocks trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange with chills and thrills aplenty being provided by the rapid ups and downs of the price.

The last broad advance carried the price upward from $2.35 to $4.60 in early December. From that point trading has been confined to a range between $3.90 and $4.65. From the market action, it can be determined that a considerable demand level exists at present under $4.00 and an equally heavy supply level above $4.50.

Which ever direction the stock takes out of this pattern will provide a worthwhile indication as to the course and extent of the next move. With 4,400,000 shares of the 5 million share capitalization issued, it seems likely that offerings will be heavy should an attempt be made to carry the stock to a new high. Should the supply zone be penetrated on further good news, a study of the previous movements in the price indicates an objective of $5.50.

Conversely, if the third attempt to move into new high ground is halted by selling near the high, the taking of your profit would be warranted.

On the "down" side, a decline through the support previously demonstrated above $3.90, which would be confirmed by a spill through $3.75, would warn that a retreat to test the next support level at $3.00 was in the making.

McColl-Frontenac

I HOLD *200 shares of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company which cost me $26. Should I continue to hold or take my profit? What are the company's prospects and, more important, what is your forecast of possible stock market action? —A. I., Toronto.*

The prospects for this company are the same as those confronting all the other oil refiners in Canada. Rising costs and increased competition in a well-crowded field have served to reduce their profit margins.

The third-quarter reports of most of the companies show earnings per share off slightly (McColl earned 84 cents against the 98 cents per common share of 1953) and this suggests that the next two quarters will show similar results.

It is worthy of note that the shares of all the refining companies have lagged considerably behind the price action of the major oil companies on the New York Stock Exchange. Where stocks like Standard Oil of New Jersey and the Texas Company moved up through all of 1954 to reach new record highs, their Canadian counterparts have all lagged below the highs set in 1952.

McColl then reached a high of 45⅜, but retreated to a low of 23⅞ in 1953. The 1954 advance reached its high in November at 37 and since then the stock has moved in a narrow range between 34 and 36½ with the price, at the time of writing, being 35¼.

The low yields on these stocks, which in the case of McColl is less than 3 per cent on the present dividend rate of $1.00 per annum, has been a considerable factor in restricting the advance from the 1953 lows. It appears that there is little prospect of a further wide advance and the best course would appear to be to take your profit and reinvest your capital in bonds or preferred stocks with higher yields.

Atlas Steel

WHAT IS YOUR *opinion of Atlas Steels as a buy at the present price of 14½-15? The way the market has been going I hesitate to buy. What are your views on this company?—J. M. D., Windsor, Ont.*

Since we last reviewed this stock (June 6, 1953) the price has fulfilled our forecast of a decline to about 13 by reaching a low of 10¾ last March.

The accompanying chart illustrates the price movements that have taken place since September, 1953, and part of the long decline from the January, 1953, high of 23¾, which reached its final phase last March with the announcement of the suspension of dividend payments.

In retrospect this decline was forecasting the difficult business conditions the company has encountered. The recent action, with a recovery to 16, shows a revival of optimism regarding the outlook for the company with the new production facilities coming into operation during the past year, together with the improvement in the general business picture marked by the rising demand for steel in the United States.

The nine-months report from the company shows a net loss for the first nine

months of last year of $106,500 compared with a net profit of $665,840 in the previous year.

Although it is stated by the president, R. H. Davis, that the outlook for 1955 is brighter, these figures serve to emphasize the difficult problem the management faces in finding markets to absorb the output of its expanded production facilities.

Competition from U.S. and European producers will likely continue to be severe as will the competition from certain types of plastics.

The chart pattern continues to reflect these factors as well as the remoteness of a resumption of dividend payments. The

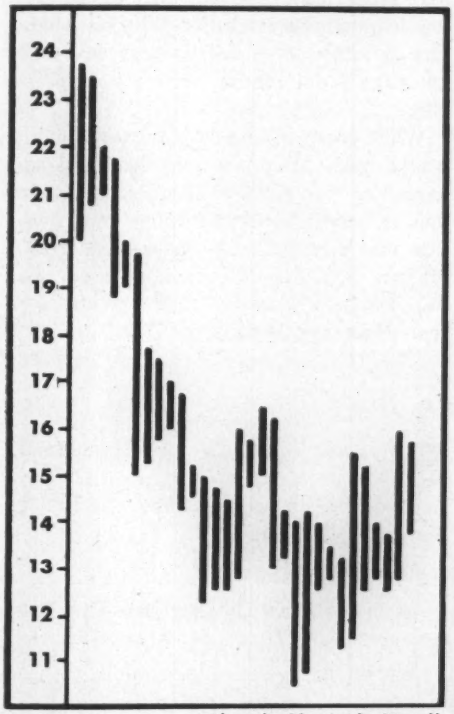


Chart by N. A. de Munnik

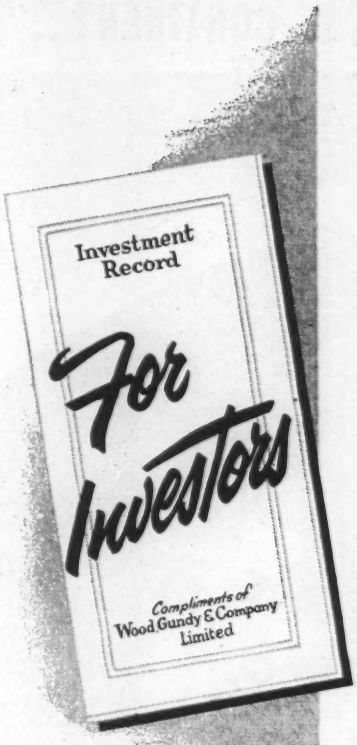
recent recovery to 16 has brought the stock back to a level where considerable supply can be expected to appear and, under the present unsettled market conditions, it would seem best to defer purchases until the 10-12 range is entered again. At that level the stock would appear to be a buy for short-term trading.

Brewis

FOUR YEARS AGO *I bought 3,000 shares of Brewis Red Lake. Would you advise me whether I should sell or hold this stock, which appears to be rising at the present time?—G. E. S., Oakville, Ont.*

The history of Brewis is parallel to that of many small mining and exploration companies. It has been striving to discover commercial ore properties before operating expenses consume the available funds.

To date, although exploration has been conducted in a number of areas, no really worthwhile discoveries have been made. Some hope has been entertained for the Placer Gold property in the Klondike, but operations there have been suspended



The good memory of Investors . . . . . .

is often taxed when it comes to recalling all of the details about their securities. It is difficult to remember amounts, maturities, interest rates and dates, yields, time of purchase, etc. Yet money may be lost if these things are not remembered or recorded.

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NOTICE is hereby given that a 15th dividend of SIX CENTS per share has been declared on the outstanding Common Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on February 1st, 1955, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on January 15th, 1955, and to holders of Bearer Share Warrants on presentation of Coupon No. 15 on and after February 1st, 1955, as stated therein.

By order of the Board
ADJUTOR SAVARD,
Secretary.
Montreal, Que., January 7th, 1955.

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES ACT 1932

Certificate of Registry No. C-1552 has been issued authorizing the Christiania General Insurance Company Limited Storebrand of Oslo, Norway, to transact in Canada the business of Real Property Insurance in addition to Fire Insurance, Inland Transportation Insurance, Personal Property Insurance and, in addition thereto, Civil Commotion Insurance, Earthquake Insurance, Falling Aircraft Insurance, Hail Insurance, Impact by Vehicles Insurance, Limited or Inherent Explosion Insurance, Sprinkler Leakage Insurance, Water Damage Insurance and Windstorm Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, for which it is already registered.

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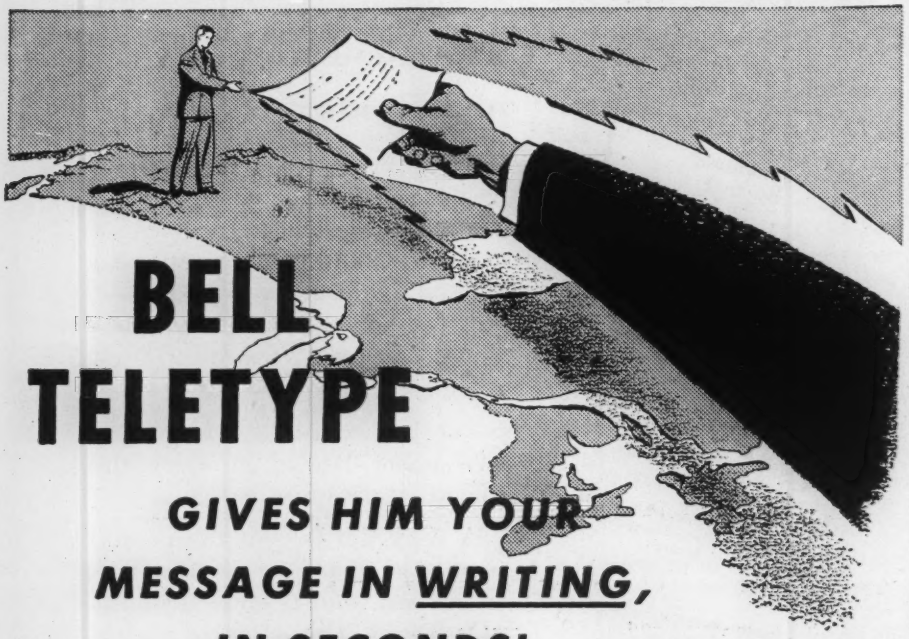

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awaiting a more opportune time in the gold industry. The recent recovery in the price of the stock can be attributed to the small interest, 300,000 shares, it has in Wadge Mines in the Manitouwadge area. The work being done there at Chip Lake by Teck-Hughes and Consolidated Howey is reviving interest in that area and the companies that have properties there.

As almost all of the 5 million shares authorized have been issued, further financing to carry on exploration will be difficult to acquire. The reluctance of the underwriters to take up the stock held under option is an indication of this. The dwindling assets, the failure to locate suitable properties, and other factors indicate that capital reorganization will be necessary to raise new capital and save the company from lapsing into the dormant class.

While good drilling news from Manitouwadge might stimulate a further mild advance in the price of Brewis, it would appear better tactics to switch your position into a larger company such as Teck-Hughes, which has the finances to develop a property and also a much greater potential for market action.

In Brief

I HOLD *shares in Cogomet Mines, Cariboo Copper Corp. and Copperfields Mining. Can I sell them?—B. F. P., Smiths Falls, Ont.*

Most unlikely.

WHAT SHOULD *I do with shares of Lencourt Mines?—D. C. H., Montreal.*

Sell them.

WHAT DO *you think of Bellekeno at .07 a share?—A. M., Toronto.*

Uninteresting, very.

I HOLD *shares in Sunrise Manufacturing Co. Have they any value?—R. F. A., Toronto.*

Sun set in 1937.

COULD *you tell me what happened to Roulette Gold Mines? Have they any value?—P. R. S., Montreal.*

Just a gamble that lost.

DO YOU *consider Louvicourt Goldfields a good speculation? I have several thousand shares at .14.—W. O., Windsor, Ont.*

Speculative anyway.

I HAVE *2500 shares of Quest Yellowknife Mines which cost me 23 cents a share. Is the company still in existence and is it worth holding?—J. W. H., Fruitland, Ont.*

At one cent bid, almost anything is worth holding.

I PAID $1.31 *for* 1,000 *shares of Eastern Metals. Should I buy more or sell what I have?—H. B., Parlement, Que.*

Hold.

women

Courtesy the Wool Bureau, by Ken Bell

FOR TRAVELLING: *a three-piece Spring ensemble and the new style of luggage, which is bound around instead of at the ends and is introduced just this month by Langmuir. Both are photographed in one of the observation lounges of the Canadian Pacific's new "Scenic Dome" cars. The model is wearing a tweed ensemble by Warren K. Cook, Toronto, made of Otterburn cloth. The suit features the slim skirt and long torso jacket; the virgin wool coat is three-quarter length. They may be obtained at Ada Mackenzie's, Toronto, Morgan's, Ottawa and Chapman's, Vancouver, at about $185 for the ensemble but are also sold separately. The luggage, in Vinyl coated fabric, shows the train and overnight cases (each about $19.95) and the large wardrobe, about $32.50.*

Conversation Pieces:

THE VARIOUS AWARDS made during recent weeks have left us a good deal confused, particularly as regards Marilyn Bell. Marilyn won the award of "Woman Athlete of 1954" at the Sportswriters' March of Dimes Dinner held in Buffalo. She received the same award from Canada's sports editors and sportscasters in Toronto. On the other hand, Miss Anne Heggtveit, winner of the Ladies' Giant Slalom at Oppdal, Norway, was named Woman Athlete of the Year (Ottawa Division), while the durable Babe Didrikson was awarded the title "Female Athlete of the Year", by the Associated Press Poll. (Which year, one begins to wonder, which woman athlete, which poll?)

An American magazine named Dr. Roger Bannister athlete of the year, but conceded Marilyn honorable mention for having swum Lake Erie. This certainly establishes the Canadian heroine as an athlete of the year, give or take a couple of Great Lakes. Meanwhile, the Canadian Women's Editors poll came out flatly and named Marilyn Woman of the Year. Marilyn thus replaces Mayor Charlotte Whitton, who won the Ottawa Mayor election but was knocked out in the Woman of the Year finals. ("They gave her a good character, but said she could not swim.")

Meanwhile, we are still awaiting the Woman of the Year returns from the U.S., Eastern, Great Lakes, and Rocky Mountain Divisions. All titles are final for the year, and seem to have the same relationship to women in general as Miss Universe has to the universe.

Marilyn Bell did *not* place among America's Ten Best Dressed Women, though we are inclined to think that her first public appearance, after her sensational feat, in a simple school tunic and demure polka-dotted blouse, was more dramatic, sartorially, than anything Mrs. Byron Foy could have achieved with chinchilla and a diamond tiara.

The title of "Mrs. America" as Best Homemaker of 1954 was won by Mrs. Wanda Jennings of St. Louis. Mrs. Jennings has green eyes, can bake a magnificent, un-pre-mixed chocolate cake, and slick through her housework in three hours daily. She is also very good-looking. So far, no awards have been offered for the Best Male Homemaker of the year, and we feel it is time that neglected area was investigated. Entries could begin on broad general lines—such as homemakers who had stopped beating their wives—and work up to more complex categories, such as homemakers who always post the electric light cheque in time to catch the discount rate and never serve unstrained orange juice at the bedside.

WE SEE THAT the Cincinnati Transit Company has worked out an ingenious system for getting commuters to and from the office in comfort. The commuters join a Bus Club, which supplies a bus to pick its members up at one central point and deposit them at another. All seats are reserved, and every seat is as inviolable as a seat on the stock exchange or a Board of Governors. The commuter can relax and read his paper undisturbed by pushing, crowding, or pitiful glances from feminine travellers, who won't even be allowed aboard unless they can show a membership card guaranteeing a reserved seat of their own.

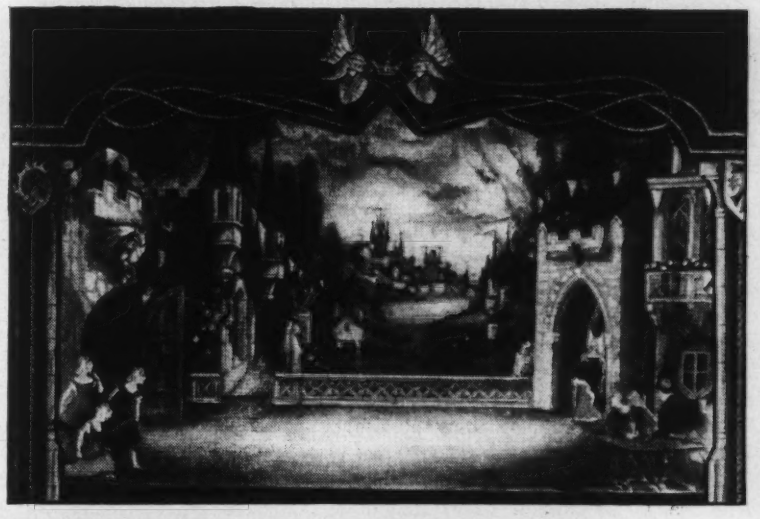
Sketch book page

National Ballet of Canada

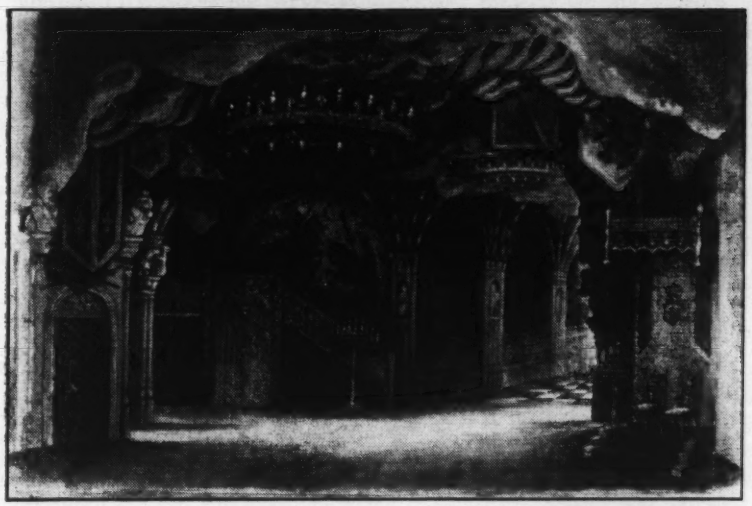
THIS YEAR the National Ballet of Canada will dance the four acts of *Swan Lake*. In fact, it will be the only company on the North and South American continents presenting the complete ballet. Only Sadler's Wells and the leading Russian companies include it in their repertoire, as there are perhaps only two or three choreographers capable of mounting this "monumental work". One is the National Ballet's Celia Franca, who was trained by the late Nikolas Sergeyev when she herself danced in the Sadler's Wells production.

Sketches for the scenery of the National Ballet's *Swan Lake* (see photographs on opposite page) are by artist-dancer-author Kay Ambrose, who came to Toronto with Miss Franca some four years ago, merely to lend a preliminary hand and has remained to do practically every job that crops up.

DIRECTOR *Celia Franca (left), Kay Ambrose and the Ballet's mascot, at Kay's sketching desk.*



SKETCH *by Kay Ambrose of the set for Act 1 of* Swan Lake.



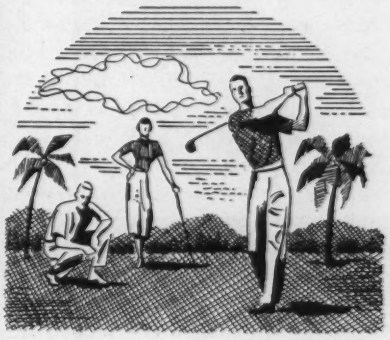
ANOTHER *of Miss Ambrose's sketches, for* Swan Lake, *Act III.*

OVID SWAN LAKE was the result of a mime play Tchaikovsky wrote for his nieces and nephews as a Christmas entertainment. He made it into a ballet later, after seeing the Rhine castles, seemingly at rest in the clouds. The ballet was first produced in Moscow in 1877, with a poor ballerina. It was never a success until 1894 when it was done by two choreographers, the French Petipa and a young Russian, Ivanov, with an Italian ballerina, Legnani. It is said she danced it so often that, finally, she was never anything but the Swan Princess.

Swan Lake is the test role for a great ballerina, since she must be soft and lustrous like a pearl, as the Swan Princess, and brittle like a black diamond, as the magician's daughter, masquerading as the Princess.

LOIS SMITH *and David Adams, with dancers, in* Swan Lake, *Act II, by the National Ballet of Canada, which started its Canadian and U.S. tour on January 17.*

Lots More Fun on the AMERICAN PLAN



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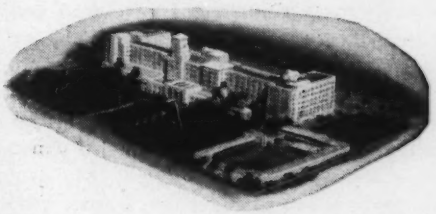

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Letters

Freedom and Privacy

CITIZENS everywhere will agree with the assertion that police should protect the rights of individuals. Therefore, in the recent Vancouver police vs. press episode, law enforcement officials were to be commended rather than condemned.

How many among us would rush up to a complete stranger and take a photograph without asking his permission? We are all considered innocent until convicted and the fact that an individual is merely suspected of wrong-doing should not expose him to exploitation for any purpose whatsoever.

Freedom of the press is important but there seems a tendency among some press representatives to consider themselves a privileged class not bound by the courteous consideration expected of other citizens. An autocracy of the press can be as dangerous to freedom as an autocracy of the police.

Victoria A. F. DAVIES

True Significance

LET ME OFFER my congratulations to you on the Front Page editorial for December 25. It was one of the best statements on Christmas I have read and I thought you caught the true significance of the Incarnation. . .

A few weeks before you had taken upon yourself to show the Parson his proper place. I presume you will have had somewhat abusive letters regarding it. My own thoughts, however, in reading it were that editors have their "Blue Monday" as well as preachers. I welcome this opportunity to praise you since "it's better to light a candle than to curse the dark".

With all good wishes to SATURDAY NIGHT, the paper which is making a very vital contribution to the life and thought of Canada.

REV. DR. T. T. FAICHNEY, MA, BD
Galt, Ont.

Sterilization

CONGRATULATIONS for again bringing the pressing problem of sterilization to the fore, whether this be accomplished by operation or segregation.

God's laws as they are revealed to us every day are seemingly stern and ruthless but in the long run most humane. Hitherto starvation and disease have saved man from population pressure and the tyranny of the unfit. Now these same laws, modified by a little human intelligence, have increased life expectancy by some twenty years for the fit and alas the unfit too.

Surely any of these unfortunate people who are at all capable of making a decision should be given a choice between sterilization with freedom and incarceration in overcrowded asylums.

Toronto ANGUS A. CAMPBELL, MD

Farmer's Union

MR. STEVENSON says "The Farmers' Union was started about six years ago by Joseph Phelps". The fact is that the Saskatchewan Farmers' Union is simply a continuation of the United Farmers of Canada (Sask. Section) which in turn came into being as a result of an amalgamation between the Sask. Grain Growers' Association and the Farmers' Union of Sask. in 1926. At its annual convention in 1949 the United Farmers of Canada (Sask. Section) elected Mr. Phelps president and by a constitutional amendment changed its name to the Sask. Farmers' Union. . .

Says Mr. Stevenson: "The Unions are on a provincial basis with no connecting link". The Farmers' Union of Alberta and the United Farmers of Canada (Sask. Section) set up the Interprovincial Council in 1947 and it has functioned continuously since that time. When the Manitoba Farmers' Union was revived with Jake Schultz as president it became a member of the Council, as did Ontario when a Union was started there.

It is from this framework that any national organization would be built. . .

Biggar, Sask. ALFRED GLEAVE

Of Many Things

THE ARTICLE on United Nations reform was interesting, if only as a discussion of an anachronism. Surely it must be obvious to every sensible person by this time that the only worthwhile reform of the United Nations would be its abolition. . . NATO, SEATO, the Council of Europe, the Colombo Plan, Foreign Aid—these have made the UN unnecessary for the welfare of the free world. . .

Winnipeg ARTHUR REDVERS

IN YOUR sarcastic remarks about Mr. David Lewis's comments on university students and professors, I notice you studiously refrained from saying anything about his diatribe against the professors. It would have made your weak argument infinitely weaker had you dared to deny that the professors are, by and large, reactionary dodoes. . . A little intellectual ferment would prostrate them.

Regina JAMES WILLOUGHBY

I WOULD suggest that a copy of *The Complete Plain Words* be sent to those who write the income tax law.

They might use it to revise Section 20 of the Income Tax Act—a choice example of "verbal exhibitionism".

Vancouver (MRS.) J. C. O'CONNELL

THE Poetry Society of Winnipeg is happy to announce the 5th National Competition for Original Poetry.

Cash Prizes will be awarded: First prize $50.00; 2nd prize $35.00; 3rd prize $15.00.

The contest opened January 7, and will close March 15, 1955. . . .

Winnipeg MRS. G. R. D. LAYCOCK
President.

YOUR CRITICISM of the people who tack "wise" on to nouns is not justified. If it is correct to say "crosswise" or "lengthwise", it is just as acceptable to say "percentagewise" or "budgetwise". It is in this fashion that the language grows strong and flexible.

Ottawa MARION HARTLEY

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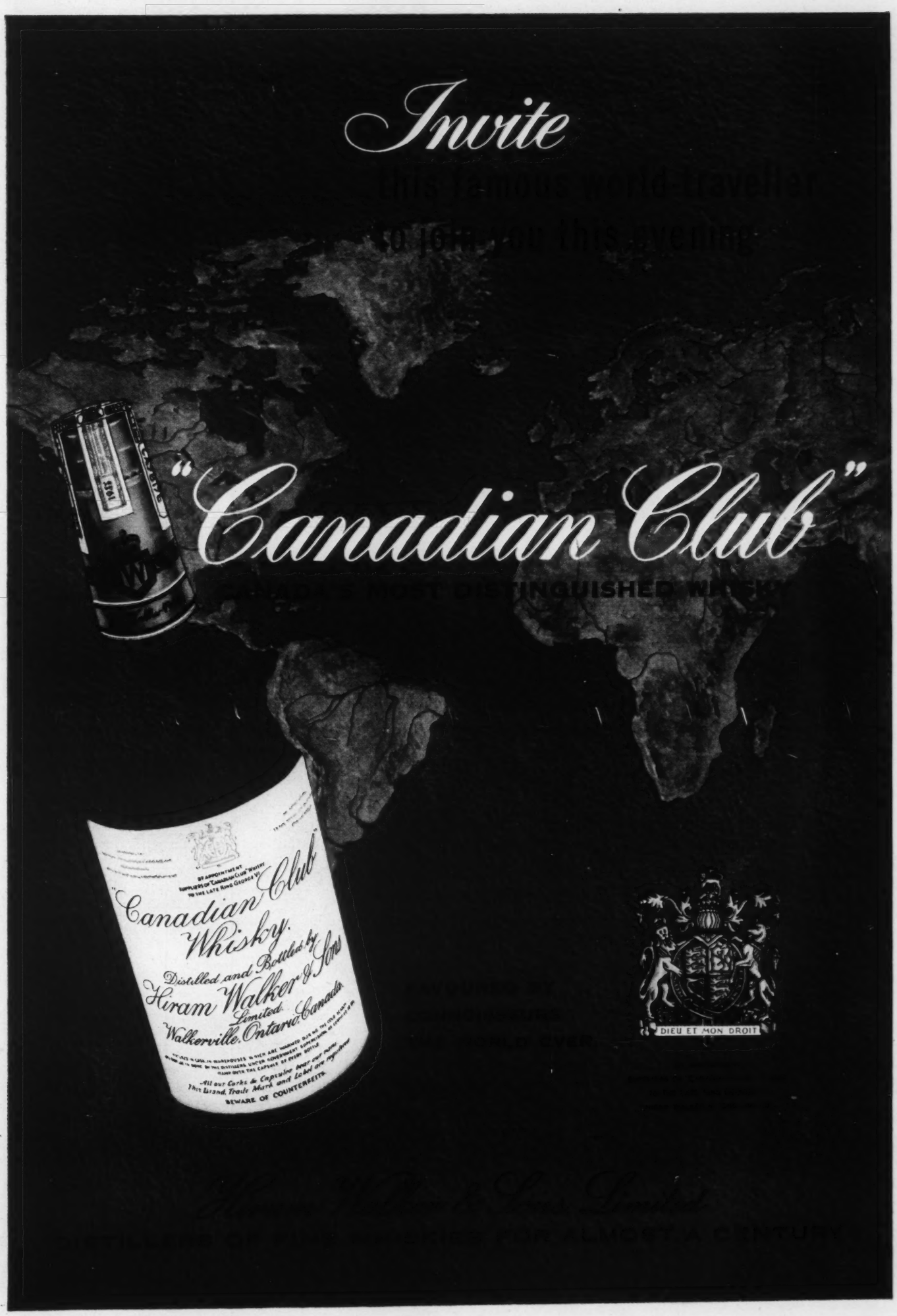
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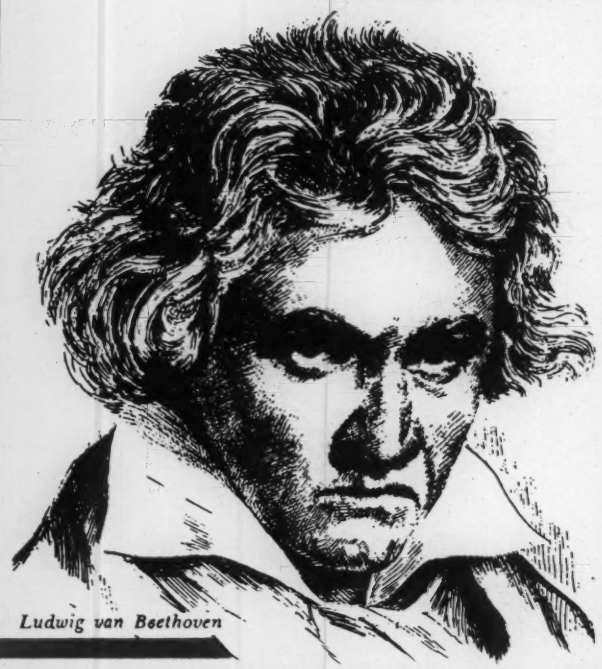

Ludwig van Beethoven

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